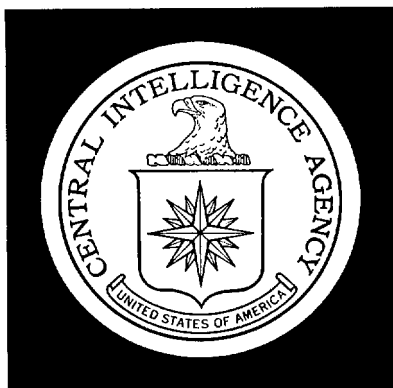


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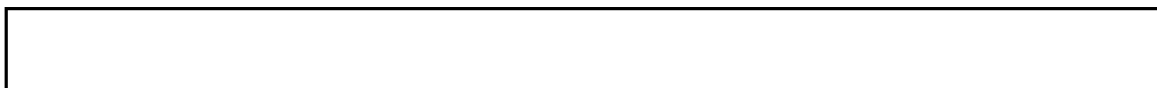


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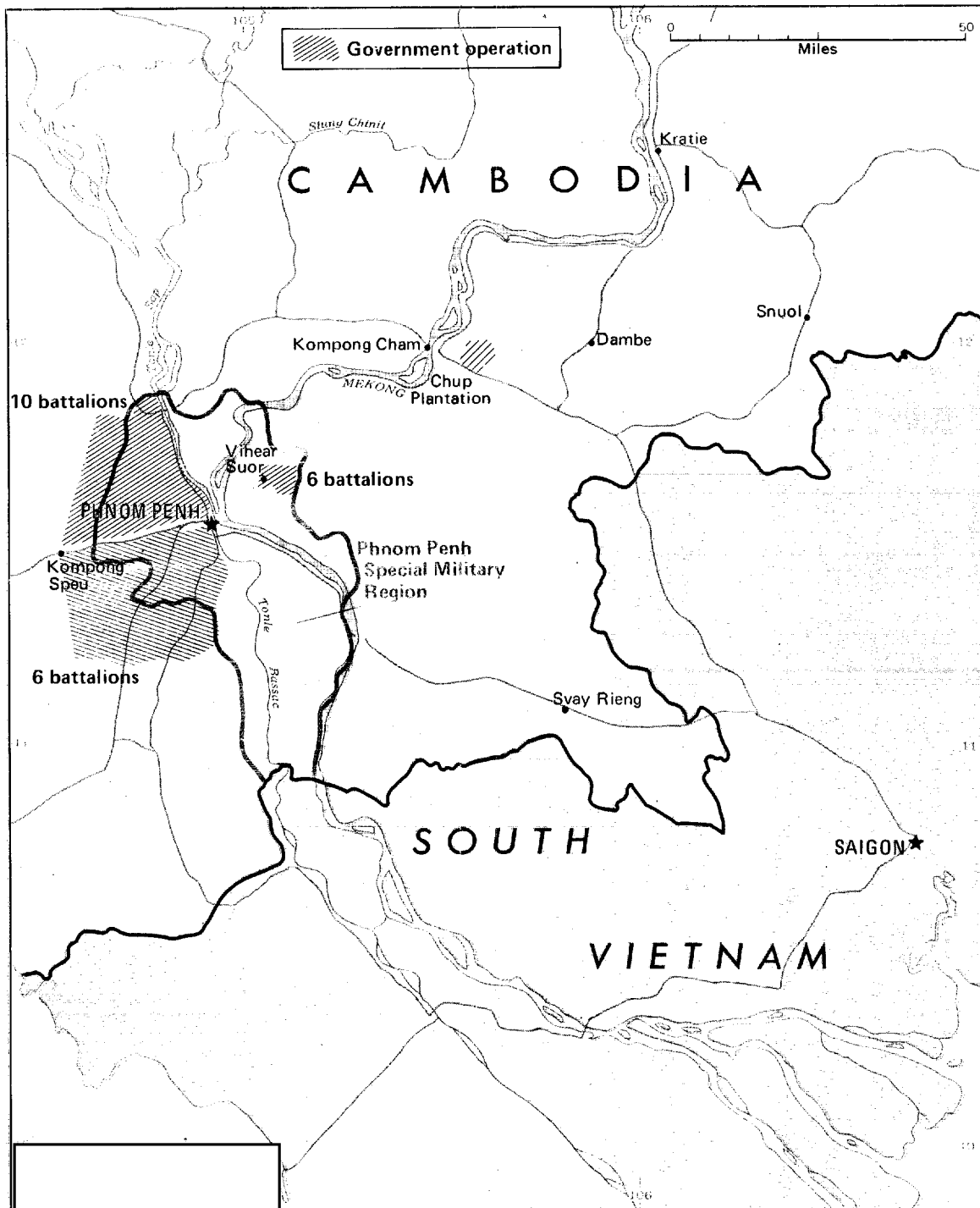
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CAMBODIA: Phnom Penh is taking precautionary measures to prevent possible trouble today on the first anniversary of Sihanouk's ouster.

The government has banned all popular demonstrations, ordered a nighttime curfew, and placed Cambodian Army (FANK) units in and around the city on full alert. Twenty-two FANK battalions are conducting sweep operations in three separate areas in the Phnom Penh special military region. They have made few significant contacts with enemy elements thus far, however. The Communists nonetheless are capable of moving small units through government defenses toward the city.

The possibility that Khmer Krom troops or others might take some ill-considered action in the capital has diminished, but the Cambodian leadership is still nervous over possible antigovernment activities. The government believes, for example, that some students and Buddhists have been planning to demonstrate against the presence of South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and the effects of US air strikes in the countryside.

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[TURKEY: The search for a new government continues amid mixed signs of concern and compromise.

The leaders of the four largest political parties, representing over 90 percent of the seats in Parliament, are meeting again today with President Sunay in search of a formula that is both acceptable to the military and politically feasible. The pledge of cooperation by the major party leaders, following their earlier condemnation of the military intervention, appears to have been prompted by concern that the service chiefs might otherwise impose a government dominated by former officers. Such a move would delay a return to normal political activity.

Sunay has given no indication of whom he will name as prime minister, but an announcement is expected within the next few days. There is some speculation that retired General Fikret Esen, who would have to be brought into the Senate as a presidential appointee, may be named to head the government. Such a move probably would be strongly opposed by the political leaders unless the government is given a provisional status that would limit its mandate and its duration.

Representatives of the Marxist-oriented Turkish Labor Party, following the pattern of the other political parties, have met with Sunay to discuss the situation. They reportedly are pressing for the immediate dissolution of Parliament and formation of a constituent assembly; they oppose early elections. Meanwhile, Parliament continues to meet in a near "business-as-usual" atmosphere and is said to be moving much noncontroversial legislation. Apparently there is a gentlemen's agreement not to discuss the current crisis.

The purge through retirement or reassignment of officers suspected of holding personal political ambitions reportedly is continuing as the military commanders move to weed out any potential challenge to their leadership.

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USSR-EGYPT: Under the terms of an economic aid agreement signed Tuesday, Moscow will become even more involved in Egypt's economic development.

Moscow reportedly has extended \$200 million in credit for new aid projects. Press reports also mention an additional \$200 million, but as no projects are specified, this may embrace earlier but as yet unused credits.

An article in the semiofficial Cairo newspaper al-Ahram reported that the Soviets will provide almost \$70 million for rural electrification and \$40 million for additional land reclamation; both projects were discussed during Soviet President Podgorny's visit to Cairo in mid-January. In addition, Moscow will provide more than \$30 million for construction and expansion of cement factories and \$55 million for grain silos and development of Lake Nasir. A Soviet delegation will visit Cairo in June to complete discussions on these long-range projects. According to a Cairo broadcast, the USSR also has agreed in principle to provide more civil aircraft to the Egyptian airline.

The 1971 trade protocol also was signed. It calls for total trade of about \$470 million, roughly the level of trade in recent years. Egypt agreed to ship primarily consumer goods to the USSR while Moscow will send crude oil, petroleum products, fertilizer, and cast iron to Cairo.

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MEXICO: The attitude of the Echeverria administration toward Communist countries appears to be cooling.

The US Embassy has received indications that the government intends to continue publicizing details of the foreign-sponsored conspiracy revealed by Mexico's attorney general early this week. The guerrilla group's funding and training by North Korea have been given heavy coverage, but a strong point has been made also of Soviet and East German contacts with the Mexican revolutionaries.

Mexico has been generally unfriendly to East Germany's overtures for an official commercial office in Mexico City and has not supported East German representation in such international organizations as WHO and UNESCO. In contrast, the Mexicans had seemed indifferent to the large Soviet Embassy staff, [REDACTED]

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Mexico now may be less tolerant of these Soviet activities and perhaps those of other Communist diplomatic, cultural, and trade missions. (Yesterday Mexico recalled its ambassador to Moscow in what has been referred to as a "temporary diplomatic withdrawal.")

Mexico has been less hospitable to its large community of political asylees since several exiles engaged in hijackings last year. In addition, since the Mexican student crisis in 1968 the government has strengthened its watch over domestic leftist groups. The revelation of the latest conspiracy may intensify both of these trends. [REDACTED]

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LIBYA: Oil negotiations have been suspended for several days at the suggestion of Oil Minister Mabruk. He advised the oil company representatives to take some time off to rest and reflect further on Libyan demands, obviously hoping for an improved company offer when talks resume. The Libyans, in the opinion of the US ambassador, will also gain time to refine the punitive measures they may take if the next round of talks is unproductive. As for the company representatives, the ambassador reports that, having been deprived of the comfort of "home, hearth, and alcohol" since 1 March, they eagerly accepted Mabruk's suggestion and boarded the first plane to London.

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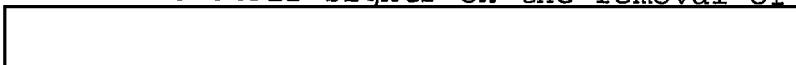
FINLAND: A dispute between the Communists and Prime Minister Karjalainen over the relatively minor issue of extending certain price controls has mushroomed into a full-fledged government crisis. The five-party, center-left coalition has been racked with internal bickering since its inception last July, largely because of the Communists' maneuvering in response to their own internal party split. Yesterday Karjalainen resigned, carrying out a threat announced prior to yesterday's parliamentary vote on the price control bill. Because none of the major parties entered into the present coalition with great enthusiasm, only considerable arm-twisting by President Kekkonen is likely to resolve the present crisis.

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ARGENTINA: More strikes are expected in Cordoba, despite the tough countermeasures ordered by President Levingston. The Cordoba labor confederation has called for another 14-hour strike today and the government is likely to use greater force--the federal police or perhaps army troops--if violence erupts as it did last Monday. The US Embassy notes that the politically motivated labor leaders in Cordoba have already accomplished one of their aims--the resignation of the provincial governor--and may now set their sights on the removal of Levingston.



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BOLIVIA: The new cabinet appointed yesterday does not appear to herald any major change in the direction of President Torres' government. Of the 16 ministers, nine were retained from the old cabinet; two of these took new portfolios. One of the seven new appointees is Torres' former secretary, a well-known Marxist, and two others are known leftists. The number of military officers in the cabinet has been cut from seven to four.



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